

Posttest

If you wish to receive continuing education credit for this program, you must complete this posttest. Each question below contains five suggested answers, of which one or more is correct. **Circle all correct answers on the answer sheet.**

24. The acrodynia (pink disease) syndrome includes all of the following except:

- A. hypertension
- B. tachycardia
- C. hypotonia
- D. dry mouth
- E. desquamation of the skin of hands and feet.

25. Circumstances where a primary health care provider might refer to an environmental medicine specialist or government or private organization for assistance include

- A. uncertainty about the extent and nature of relevant exposures
- B. uncertainty in risk characterization
- C. consideration of a novel environmental diagnosis
- D. the need for specialized diagnostic or therapeutic intervention
- E. well-child visit.

26. Likely sources of mercury poisoning in this case study include all of the following except:

- A. take-home contamination from the father's workplace
- B. spillage of elemental mercury in the child's carpeted bedroom
- C. take-home contamination from the mother's workplace
- D. mercury spilled in the building long before conversion to apartments
- E. accidental ingestion of mercury from a broken thermometer.

27. Environmental toxicants other than mercury stored in fat and cleared from the body by breast milk include

- A. lead
- B. dioxin
- C. polybrominated biphenyls
- D. environmental tobacco smoke
- E. polychlorinated biphenyls.

28. What are the special susceptibilities of newborn infants that place this age group at increased risk of exposure?

- A. restricted diets
- B. low respiratory rate compared to adults
- C. thin keratin layer of their skin
- D. sleeping patterns
- E. larger skin surface-to-volume ratio.

29. Which of the following statements are true?

- A. Efficient metabolism of the toxicants will always decrease their toxicity.
- B. Metabolic by-products can be less or more toxic than the parent compound.
- C. The toxicity of all compounds decreases with increasing age.
- D. The study of the variation in toxicokinetics with age must be compound specific.
- E. The placenta permits easy transport of high-molecular-weight and water-soluble compounds.

30. When taking an exposure history, it is essential to include which of the following?

- A. Type of heating system in the home where the children live.
- B. Location and year the house was built.
- C. Parental occupation(s) and hobbies.
- D. History of renovations and interior decoration and/or acquisition of new furniture in the last 3 years.
- E. Environmental tobacco smoke.

31. The adolescent period leads to new categories of potential exposures because of

- A. cell proliferation of the reproductive system
- B. tutoring time needed by some youths
- C. risk-taking behavior, disregard for warnings
- D. accelerated growth
- E. increased respiratory rate.

32. Which of the following are not part of the clinical management interventions in an environmental medical problem?

- A. Family education and risk communication.
- B. Substance-specific interventions.
- C. Diet rich in proteins.
- D. Cessation or minimization of offending exposure(s).
- E. Public health reporting of parental environmental tobacco smoke.

33. Components of the Exposure-Disease Model necessary to arrive at clinical disease include which of the following?

- A. biologic plausibility
- B. biologic uptake
- C. target organ contact
- D. biologic change
- E. all of the above.

Note to Nurses

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